

# California GARDEN

NOVEMBER–DECEMBER 1982

*Seventy-five Cents*

VOLUME 73 NO. 6

ISSN 0008-1116



# HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR


Oct 30, 31  
Nov 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

## LOS ANGELES STATE & COUNTY ARBORETUM GARDEN SHOW 1982

"A Bridge to Better Gardening"

301 No. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, California

10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Daily Entrance fee: \$3.50 Discount to Youths, Students, and Seniors

Nov 4, 11, 18 

## THURSDAY WORKSHOP

Free Floral Crafts Instruction — Open to the Public

San Diego Floral Association Garden Center, Balboa Park, San Diego

10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Info: Colleen Winchell 479-6433

Nov 6

## FOURTH ANNUAL CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SALE

Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Gardens, 1500 No. College Ave., Claremont, Calif.

Sat 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Nov 6, 7

## SAN DIEGO TROPICAL FISH TWELFTH ANNUAL AQUARIUM SHOW

Majorca Room, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

Sat 12 Noon to 7:00 p.m. Sun 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Free

Nov 7

## AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY SEVENTH ANNUAL SALE

Sculpture Court, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

Sun 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Nov 9 

## FLOWER ARRANGING WITH ADRIENNE

Majorca Room, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Info: Mrs. Hoyt 296-2757

Nov 14

## JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN SECOND FESTIVAL

Organ Pavilion Area, Balboa Park, San Diego

Sun 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Free

Nov 20, 21

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY ANNUAL FALL MINI-SHOW

Majorca Room, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego


Sat 12 noon to 4:30 p.m. Sun 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Free

Nov 28

## SEVENTH ANNUAL SUMI-E PAINTING & IKEBANA ARRANGEMENT SHOW

Majorca Room, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

Sun 11:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Free

Dec 2 (Preview)   
Dec 3, 4, 5 (Public Shows) 

## SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CHRISTMAS SHOW

"Christmas is Coming" — See Back Cover

Majorca Room, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

Preview: For members and guests Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Public Shows: Fri & Sat 11:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Sun 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Free

Dec 3, 4

## BALBOA PARK'S FIFTH ANNUAL "CHRISTMAS ON THE PRADO"

Sponsored by The House of Hospitality and Museums of San Diego

Fri & Sat 5:00 to 9:00 p.m. Free

Special Friday 8:00 p.m.: Candlelight Procession with Choral Groups

Special Saturday 8:00 p.m.: Grossmont High School Festival Band (Organ Pavilion)

Dec 5

## "CHRISTMAS IN FLOWERLAND" AND BAZAAR

Quail Botanic Gardens, Ecke Family Bldg., 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas, Calif.

Sun 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Free



San Diego Floral Association sponsored.



# California GARDEN

SINCE 1909

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*Allethe Macdonald*

## San Diego Floral Association & Garden Center

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COVER: Christmas wreath drawing by Joyce Quade, a La Jolla, California artist.

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# SASANQUAS

## CAMELLIA STEP-CHILDREN

E. C. SNOOKS

NOT ALL CAMELLIAS bloom in the winter and early spring months, nor do they all have large blooms and leaves. The species *japonica* has so dominated this genus in our gardens that many do not realize there are others. In the last couple of decades an exciting and spectacular species has emerged, *Camellia reticulata*. The huge blooms, often crepe textured and ruffle edged, are indeed spectacular, but alas the plants with their poor form and sparse leaves look more like scare-crows than camellias. But, there is yet another species, *C. sasanqua*, too often overlooked, although widely known and wisely used by many experienced gardeners.

When we speak of *C. sasanqua* we are usually including members of three species *C. sasanqua*, *C. hiemalis*, and *C. vernalis*, but they are so similar that not even taxonomists can agree upon them. Some even believe that none are true species but rather hybrids. No attempt will be made to separate them here and all three will be included and referred to as *C. sasanqua*.

*C. sasanqua* is a fall and early winter blooming member of the genus with smaller leaves, mostly 2 to 3 inches long and 1 inch or less in width. The plants are more freely branched than the species *japonica* and the twig structure is finer and more willow-like. Although most are rounded, symmetrical shrubs, growth habits range from prostrate to columnar, and semi-dwarf to tree-like.



*C. sasanqua* 'Yuletide' The name tells us that it blooms during the holiday season—a brilliant orange-red. A cut branch with blooms and buds makes a lovely and long-lasting arrangement.

In flowering habit, too, sasanquas differ from most well known japonicas for they bloom freely from nearly every leaf axil of the newer growth. The blooms are rather small and though all flower forms are represented in the species, most are either single or semi-double. What they lack in size or complexity they more than make up in numbers. Because of the abundance of blooms they are more showy than their japonica cousins. Sasanqua blooms do not last as long as japonicas and shatter as they age. Being early bloomers this shattering habit creates no problem for they are finished blooming before the camellia petal blight becomes a problem. Flowering usually starts in September and the various cultivars will span the months until March with the greatest blooming period being mid-October or mid-December.

The finer, more pliable structure of this species, coupled with a free branching habit, makes it



an ideal subject for espaliers, both formal and free-form. The more prostrate cultivars such as 'Mine-no-yuki' and 'Hinode-gumo' are useful as ground covers or they may be effectively used to soften the harsh lines of a wall or other structure. That narrow, difficult-to-fill area may be just right for the light pink-flowered 'Texas Star,' while 'Shishi-Gashira' with its brilliant rose-red blooms is a fine choice for a splash of color for the compact garden.

Other uses for this versatile shrub include hanging baskets and hedges. Fully dense hedges for complete privacy or sound reduction can be yours with the proper variety. If a formal, tightly clipped hedge is your choice, a reduction in bloom must be expected. Yet, a pleasing show of color will be evident. Where a more informal hedge is allowed to develop your beautiful glossy green hedge will be transformed into a mound of color during the fall months. When using *C. sasanqua* (or any other blooming plant) as hedge material, best results will be obtained by using only one cultivar. Why settle for privet or eugenia which soon outgrow their welcome when you can have a specimen flowering hedge with less work?

Still another bonus of the species is its sun tolerance. Along the coastal strip nearly all cultivars will thrive in full sun as well as in light shade and even in interior areas cultivars such as 'Hana Jiman,' with large semi-double pink edged, white flowers, will tolerate full sun after being established. Other cultural requirements are identical to those for *C. japonica*.\*

The Japanese have long admired the *sasanqua* and its simplicity. Only in recent years have more than a handful of people taken an interest in this country. Two of the most popular recent introductions are 'Yuletide' which sports brilliant orange-red single flowers with bright yellow stamens, and 'Misty Moon,' a pale light lavender-pink single to semi-double with large wavy petals. Undoubtedly the most popularly grown member of the species in southern California is 'Star Above Star,' a semi-double white bloom shading to lavender-pink at the edges.

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\* Follow cultural instructions given under camellias in "Now is the Time". Ed.

*C. sasanqua* 'Navajo'

This popular landscape plant has a large semi-double flower, rose red fading to white in the center. The burst of stamens is yellow. The plant has a busy, compact, upright growth and blooms in the early season. A 'Navajo' seedling was shipped from Japan in the 1930's, but it wasn't until after WWII that it was propagated for distribution by Nuccio's Nursery. (Camellia Society photo)



With all of these virtues isn't it time you tried the versatile one, *Camellia sasanqua*? □

### Recommended Sasanquas

#### Hanging Baskets or Ground Covers

'Hana Daijin'—very large semi-double deep rose pink flowers.

'Mine-no-yuki' (white doves)—large, white double flowers.

'Showa-no-sakae'—soft pink, occasionally mottled white, medium semi-double.

'Showa Supreme'—somewhat larger peony form flowers of soft pink.

#### Hedges

'Dawn'—single to semi-double small white flowers blushed pink.

'Misty Moon'—a pale light lavender-pink single to semi-double with large wavy petals.

'Setsugekka'—large white semi-double blooms that hold well as cut flowers.

'Yuletide'—orange-red.

#### Background or Screen

'Rosea'—single, rose-pink blooms with considerable fragrance.

'Rosette'—rose-pink flowers. Rose form to peony form.

'Splendor'—delicate pink with darker pink toward the edge.

**Gene Snooks** is a chemist whose hobby for many years has been growing camellias. His collection is so large now that he agonizes over which one he will dig up to have room for that new one he cannot live without.

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### Letter to the Editor:

Dear Editor:

I have been receiving your publication for four issues now and find it both helpful and enjoyable.

I am legally blind and my wife is totally blind. I use an electronic visual aid to help me read your magazine. I tell you this mainly so that you will know the extent of my interest.

For obvious reasons, we specialize in scented plants and flowers. I would like to request that you consider running a series of articles on highly scented plants and flowers. It would be helpful if it went so far as to tell what trace elements and fertilizers bring out the full scent.

I am sure interest in such articles would not be limited to the blind. Even if I had my full vision I am sure I would feel that something was missing from a garden without fragrance.

I wish to thank you for the excellent work you are doing. It seems that good garden publications are fewer and fewer.

It would be of help to me if someone there could send me the name and address of a good mail order house selling high quality bulbs. I have been looking for double tuberose for years without success.

Thank you,  
/s/ Russell Summers  
(San Jose, California)

# HARVEST DESIGNS THROUGH THE CENTURIES

ELEANOR BERRY



## IN THE EGYPTIAN MANNER *(upper)*

Everything new comes out of something old, in this modern adaptation. The history of Egypt dates back as far as 3400 B.C. Since the ancient tombs were opened, paintings in the tombs still show that flowers were placed in vases. Trees grew, date palm groves surrounded the ancient villages.

Dried palm which was soaked in water, fashioned in the sculptured form and tied to dry, has been used with foliage of the clivia plant foliage with orange-red amaryllis. The sculptured form and the clean line of the ceramic container have been repeated in this creative, free style design.

## IN THE TRADITIONAL EUROPEAN MANNER *(right)*

The real story of Western flower arranging begins in the 17th century paintings of the Dutch and Flemish masters whose idealized combinations of flowers still serve as models of mass arrangements. In the 18th century, dried flowers, berries, and grasses all served to decorate the elegant English homes and brighten the parlors of Colonial America.

The naturally dried material in the arrangement includes wheat, barley, dock, and cotton bolls gleaned from the roadside, and combined with glycerinized magnolia leaves, and leather leaf fern. The contrived flowers are made of dried corn husks. Some additional materials include dried eucalyptus, dried Oriental poppy seed pods, and pheasant feathers. All are arranged in a raffia urn-shaped container, which seems compatible with the informal nature of the mass arrangement of dried material.



(Photos by BENJAMIN BERRY)



# From Moor to Mission

## Plants For California Patios

CAROL GREENTREE

HAVE YOU SOMETIMES stepped away from busy El Prado in San Diego's Balboa Park into the calm green Alcazar gardens and felt the sudden coolness of cloistered air on your skin? Have you wandered into the old San Diego Mission's courtyard on a summer afternoon, to be greeted by the fragrance of warm herbs and the aroma of moist earth? Have you ever taken shelter on a breezy winter day in the sun-drenched patio of Balboa Park's House of Hospitality?

Welcome, then, to Moorish inspired gardens! They can be tiny or imposing. They can be unaffectedly rustic or lavishly ornamented. Their origins, though, all lie in the Mediterranean lands of antiquity, where climates are mild and rain is scant—just like San Diego, California. The patio gardens listed trace their ancestry from Islamic beginnings through Persia to North Africa, into Spain and, ultimately, California. They have ancient ancestors in the atriums and peristyles of Rome and in the *dars* and *riads* of Morocco.

Moorish-style gardens have won our affections today because of their slightly exotic charm. . . and they have truly earned their worth here because they are so well adapted to our *Land of Little Rain*.<sup>\*</sup> They are simple, water-conserving and practical.

Moorish gardens of the purest kind are symmetrically formal in design. In Spain, the Moors' gardens in private houses became more casual in plan. Utility supplanted formality. A Spanish patio may be a laundry-drying yard, an entry court and a vegetable-peeling area, all in one.

Water is a key feature in Hispano-Moorish gardens. Splatter from fountains humidifies the pocket of still air in an enclosed courtyard and the happy, calming burble of running water creates a sense of psychological refuge.

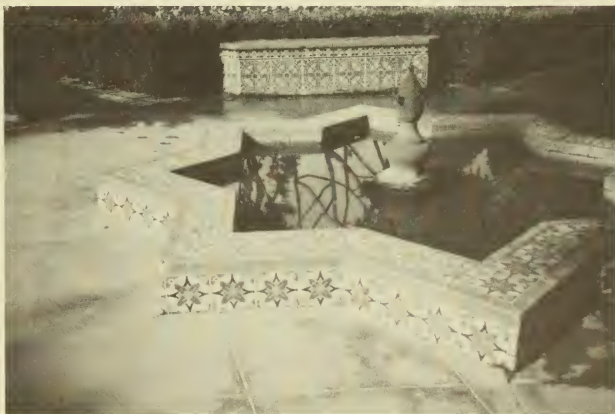
What plants did the Moors of yore cherish? Many of the ones that are best-loved in your garden today. Rare old documents list the plane tree (Sycamore's cousin) as an Arab favorite for summer shade. Almond, apricot, carob, citrus, fig, grape, olive, and pomegranate plants yielded welcome fruit. However, Moorish gardens contained few large plants except in orchards. Sometimes only a single specimen, artfully placed and lovingly tended, graced a paved, walled compound with shade—and, perhaps, with blossoms.

Early Arabs planted the same herbs that we enjoy in our own gardens today: mint, basil, lavender, saffron, marjoram, oregano, anise, and fennel. Many

<sup>\*</sup> Mary Austen, 1903. Reprint, 1969, Peter Smith, Gloucester, MA



The inner courtyard at Balboa Park's House of Hospitality reflects San Diego's Moorish heritage. Arcaded corridors and balconies open onto a sunny patio filled with the music of water burbling into a fountain basin.



*(right)*

The richly tiled low fountain in the Alcazar garden at Balboa Park (San Diego) echoes the eight-point star motif so often found in Moroccan basins. Decorative ornamental ceramics that sheath all surfaces of benches, walls, and fountains recall the colorful parks and patios of Seville, Spain.

members of the mint family are native to the Mediterranean and are still treasured for their part in producing distinctive honey.

Flowers were prized and revered in the Islamic world. The narcissus, jasmine, hyacinth, and the rose have perfumed gardens and inspired poetry for generations. These and many other timeless Mediterranean favorites continue to be at home in our contemporary southern California patios.

If you would like to create your own illusion of a Moorish garden, here is the secret: plant sparingly. Less is more in a Spanish patio. When space and time and water are all scarce, just one well-placed, thoughtfully-pruned tub-shrub can give you pleasure, fragrance, and fruit the year round. Artistry of arrangement can produce the effect of a mini-oasis in a small space. A simple cluster of pots, for instance, all bearing scarlet geraniums, can conjure visions of Andalusia on your doorstep. Treat yourself to a leisurely visit to the lovely Spanish-style and patios to be found in San Diego's Balboa Park. Sit in them for a while, to absorb their authentic ambience and to observe their composition. Bring home some ideas to use in your own garden. Your patio can be your magic carpet to a romantic era and a distant land—right in your own back yard! □

#### BOOKS TO INSPIRE YOU

If you wish to learn more about Moorish gardens—in Spain, Morocco, and California—here are some books, old and new, for you to enjoy. The older volumes are out of print, but can be found at the La Jolla (California) Athenaeum, the San Diego Floral Association Library (Balboa Park, San Diego), or other local libraries.

Cowell, F. R., *The Garden as a Fine Art*, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1978. A survey of world gardens with an emphasis on aesthetics.

Mathé, Jean, *The Civilization of Islam*, Crescent Books, NY, 1980. Outlines the culture that nurtured the unique garden style we call Moorish; lists plants used.

Byne, Mildred & Arthur, *Spanish Gardens and Patios*, Lippincott, NY, 1928. The typeset and illustrations seem charmingly quaint in the 1980's, but this is still an enchanting, authoritative compendium of patio ideas.

McFadden, Dorothy Loa, *Touring the Gardens of Europe*, David McKay Co., Inc., NY, 1965. A La Jolla gardener's wonderfully useful guide; travel vicariously in armchair comfort to fine Iberian gardens.



(upper)

A sunlit fountain on an arbor-covered tile walk dramatizes the play of light and shadow in an old Marrakech palace garden. (Now the Dar el Said Museum of Moroccan Arts.)

(below)

A handful of potted plants arranged on cool paving in an arcaded patio create a lush haven from mid-day heat in Cordoba, Spain.



Photographs by Carol Greentree



# POMEGRANATE

## THE SEEDED APPLE

ROSALIE GARCIA

THAT BEAUTIFUL RED, shining fruit with a prominent reddish-brown calyx clustered at the blossom end, the pomegranate, is one of the oldest known fruits. Because it flourishes in tropical and subtropical climates, it was first known in the Old World around the Mediterranean Sea. It is now speculated that it may have been the fruit that was Adam's downfall which drove him from the Garden of Eden.

The name appears to have come from a combination of the French and Latin. Pomme is French for apple and the Latin is *Punica granatum*, seeded, so it became pomegranate—a seeded apple. Apples that we know today were not native to the Mediterranean climate or to southern California.

It is hard to eat a fresh pomegranate except over the sink. There are many juicy fruits, but none so unpredictable and hard to manage as the tartly delicate, juicy pomegranate.

Only children really enjoy them. They do not mind clothes stained purple, and faces smeared as if they had been in bloody fights. They smash a big red one on a rock, slurp up the juice, and dig out the sections! I had a tree next to a back wall. Sometimes the kids asked for fruit, but more often (somehow) they conquered the barbed wire above the 3 feet of wire on top of the wall. They sometimes could not wait and got the green fruit which they scattered along the walks or in the street. We seldom got any of our crop until our old Satin, a standard poodle, decided she would take up watch under the tree and nap there. She hated kids, and felt responsible for everything on our El Ranchito.

Although the pomegranate was known far back in history, it took Californians in the rich, hot Central Valley in Tulare, Fresno, and Kern Counties to make a commercial crop of them. In 1979 (the



The blooms of pomegranates, whether grown for fruit or ornamental accent in the garden, are beautiful for a long period of time during the summer.

latest record I could find) 8.7 tons were harvested and sold, over 99 percent of the United States commercial crop. They will grow in nearly all of California, much of Arizona and along the Gulf Coast. They need little water and commercial growers water very little after the fruit starts to ripen in late September and through November. Too much water makes the fruit crack, especially after it approaches maturity.

Two edible varieties dominate: 'Sweet,' which is sweeter than 'Wonderful' the more common one, which is in the process of being improved. It is that distinctive sweet tartness of flavor that makes

this a popular choice. In making jelly, it takes lemon juice to bring out the flavor. It is the most beautiful of all jellies. Cubes of it on fowl, custards, and ice cream make them special. I do not waste it on buttered toast.

Fermentation being a natural process, early discovered and experimented with, nearly all of the tropical fruits wound up as wines, beers, brandies, or liquors. The pomegranate reached its peak in a fruit syrup we know as grenadine. The cocktail circuit dotes on it, putting it in many drinks. A lackluster custard, fruit bowl, or punch is perked up with a dash or a spoonful. It is best when the effect is exotic, hard to place.

There are varieties of pomegranate that are not edible, but are grown as hedges. They are thorny, close branched, and fine leaved so that they are dense and not scrawny when they lose their leaves. We are seeing hedge varieties that are almost evergreen. All kinds have showy blossoms from small to large, of cream to orange-red, single and double. Their thick, turgid waxy texture makes branches of them keep several days in a flower arrangement. The ornamental (non-edible) ones grown on the back of the lot where they do not get much water can be a joy in late spring for cutting and decoration. Some of these shrubs get up to 10 to 12 feet, but small ones make good dense hedges that can be kept trimmed to 12 to 18 inches.

- 'Wonderful'

This is the common pomegranate one sees in older gardens with its orange-red blooms and tart-sweet red fruit. It grows 10 to 12 feet as a many branched shrub or tree.

- 'Fleishman'

An excellent newer variety, grows 8 to 10 feet high, has pale red flowers, and a flatter-shaped fruit.

- 'Utah Sweet'

The fruit is sweeter and has soft seeds that one can easily chew. It has gorgeous pink blossoms and grows 8 to 10 feet high.

- 'Nana'

A dwarf, nearly evergreen in mild climates and makes a dense shrub to 3 feet. It has orange-red single flowers and starts to bloom when a foot tall or less.

- 'Chico'

A non-fruiting dwarf with double orange-red blooms over a long season. Can be kept to 18 inches with occasional pruning. □

## CULTURE

In the home garden one seldom plants more than one pomegranate tree. Put it as far away from the lawn sprinkler as possible. The winter rains and a good soaking every few weeks during the summer and fall is all the moisture it needs. A tree will survive without any summer water, but the fruit will not be as glossy and juicy. Too much water makes the fruit crack, giving the bugs a field day. A hot brick wall at its back (in the coastal area), and sun all day are to its liking. It will grow in poor dry soil, but the commercial groves in the Central Valley of California have deep rich soil.

Some sparse pruning in late winter will keep the appearance from being twiggy and scrawny. A little thinning will make harvesting easier, removing the numerous and vicious thorns.

To plant a pomegranate dig a deep, wide hole where there is good drainage and fill with well mixed humus.

In early spring and again after fruiting a dressing of a balanced fertilizer will keep the pomegranate vigorous, and the fruit abundant and juicy.

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# Small Holly

SKIPPER COPE

Photos by BILL GUNTHER

To *Deck the Halls* with holly for the holidays would be a joy but there is no space on that small balcony or patio for a large holly tree from which to cut the branches. Don't despair! There are dwarf hollies available that can be grown in containers. True, you can not exactly deck the halls with them but certainly a small holly Christmas tree on a mantle or table can add a touch of festivity to a room.

Engendering the Christmas spirit is not the only advantage these little plants have to offer. Their rich green foliage will add beauty to the balcony or patio through the other eleven months of the year. They are not large hollies that have been dwarfed but true miniatures with leaves in proportion to their size. There is even one so small it takes ten years for it to attain 8 inches in height! Admittedly that is a bit extreme but there are others more practical for our purpose that grow from 18 to 24 inches tall. Some of these are quite bushy and can be as wide as they are high at maturity. However, this is no problem since holly can easily be pruned to the shape desired. If the dwarfs are little too small there are medium ones that can be kept to 3 feet or less in containers.

All of these hollies need a slightly acid soil and partial sun. They are fuller and berry better with at least three or four hours of sun. A general purpose spray twice a year, good drainage, and some acid fertilizer periodically should keep them in excellent condition.

The following varieties are available commercially:

## • DWARFS

*Ilex crenata* 'Compacta' (Japanese holly)—Distinguished by its well branched, extremely compact habit, glossy dark green foliage and red berries.

*I. cornuta* 'Carissa'—Erect branches are ex-



**OKINAWAN HOLLY** An appealing low growing dwarf holly that has red berries from winter through spring. It makes a delightful small Christmas tree with its red berries.

tremely dense and spreading. Glossy green foliage. No berries.

*I. cornuta* 'Burfordii Nana'—Leaves are a deep glossy green almost without spines. Upright growth, sparkling red berries. Plants five years old not likely to exceed 18 inches in height or spread.

*I. dimorphophylla*, Okinawan holly—Appealing, low growing, dense evergreen. Red berries winter through spring. Bright green new growth.

*I. vomitoria* 'Stokes Dwarf' (Yaupon holly)—Tiny rich dark green leaves closely held on a very dwarf, tightly branched plant with a spreading form.

*I. vomitoria* 'Nana' (Dwarf Yaupon holly)—Lustrous tiny green leaves, almost like boxwood. Red berries on last years growth.



On the right is a small branch of the OKINAWAN HOLLY. The new growth is a bright green making this a beautiful plant after the berries are gone. The branch tip on the left is a variegated ENGLISH HOLLY, *Ilex aquifolium* 'Argenteo-marginata.' The dark green leaves have silvery white margins.



The nearly rectangular leaves of *I. cornuta* 'Burfordii Nana' resembles 'Burfordii' but the leaves are much smaller. It has sparkling red berries.

#### • MEDIUM SIZE

*I. cornuta* 'Berries Jubilee'—Slow growth habit keeps this holly on the dwarf side but has large foliage. Produces astonishingly large cardinal red berries at an early age.

*I. cornuta* 'Dazzler'—Rich green, highly glossed foliage on compact upright growing plant. Dazzling clusters of large, bright red berries.

*I. aquipernyi* 'San Jose'—Pyramidal growth habit. Leaves in spring are deep green. Bright red berries in the fall.

*I. aquifolium* 'Sparkler'—Robust upright grower with shiny dark green foliage. Prolific crop of bright red berries at an early age.

*I. aquifolium* 'Argenteo-marginata' (Variegated English holly)—Dark green leaves with silvery white margins. Vigorous, growing to 3 or 4 feet. Sparse red berries. □

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# NOBILE DE

BEN

THE FANTASTICALLY BEAUTIFUL hybrid nobile dendrobiums that are available to the hobbyist today can be traced back to the efforts of Sir Jeremiah Colman, Bart., who started a breeding program at his Gatton Park estate in England. His breeding program started at the turn of the century and continued on into the 1930's. He produced several award winners that are still available to this day. Then for a long period of time there was not a great interest in continuing his program until Jiro Yamamoto of Okayama City, Japan started a new and concentrated effort



with them. As a result of the efforts of these two gentlemen, we now have the excellent beauties known throughout the orchid world as Yamamoto Nobile Dendrobiums. In the award winning hybrids and mericlones available today there is a tremendous array of colors to brighten any collection. They range from pure white, white with yellow throats, white with deep chocolate brown eyes, yellows, oranges, pinks, and deep lavender arrayed in many beautiful shades.

The species that these are descendant from originate in the foothills up to the 4000 feet elevation in the Himalaya Mountains. Consequently they are both cool and warm tolerant plants. They can survive down to 37° F. in the winter if they are kept dry. They are not very demanding plants and will grow very readily outdoors during late spring, summer, and early fall. They can be grown outside year around, if not in the frost area. Even here in

**GOLDEN BLOSSOM 'SUNSET'** As its names indicates this dendrobium has a beautiful golden orange, thick textured bloom that glistens in the sunlight. It is one of the best of the yellows. (Photo by Sue Lutz)

# ANDROBIUMS

ARDY



**ORIENTAL PARADISE** The petals are deep cream tipped with bluish lavender. The brownish lavender throat offsets a deeper yellow lip. (Photo by Sue Lutz)

Santee, California, for the last two years we have grown them outdoors through the mild winters we have experienced. By keeping them fairly dry and hanging them up under a protective fiber glass roof they have flowered well for us.

Good growing techniques appear to be the elusive requirement that many seem to lack. For instance, watering them too much at the wrong time will give a good crop of keikis (off shoots) from the

canes where the blooms should be forming, thus depriving you of the mass of blooms they are capable of producing.

One of the prime requisites of good flowering is bright sunlight. The brighter the light given these plants in the summer, without sunburning them, the larger and stronger the canes will be, which in turn will give better flower production. Air movement is another requirement. Good air movement and



**UTOPIA** A light yellow color outlines the deeper purple throat of this brilliant reddish lavender bloom. (Photo by Sue Lutz)

bright light are an essential combination. No more than 30 percent shade cloth is recommended for midsummer protection from the sun.

Next, a good fertilizing program is a must. After the new growth has started in the spring, a high nitrogen fertilizer (30-10-10) is mandatory for good growth production. This should be done every two weeks during the growth cycle, which should be through the month of August. At this time switch to a low or no nitrogen (0-10-10) fertilizer for a couple of months. During the first week in September flush or leach out the pots thoroughly to remove deposits and traces of the high nitrogen fertilizers. This is very important, as too much residual high nitrogen fertilizer could also initiate keiki growth instead of flower buds.

Another mandatory growing technique is the cooling or chilling period needed in the late fall, or early winter. About the last of October start reducing the amount of water you have been giving them during the summer growth period. Then when night time temperature drops below 50° F., water very lightly, maybe twice a month, just enough to keep the canes from shriveling. The plants need at a minimum, a month of the cool night time temperatures below 50° F. This, in most cases, will cause the plants to start dropping their leaves, but is a natural function and should cause no concern. Later the canes will start to swell at the nodes where the leaves had dropped off. At this time move the plants into a warmer area to promote the flower development.

The potting of nobile-type dendrobiums is much the same as cattleyas, with one exception:

keep the pot somewhat smaller. A mature plant seems to do better in a 4-inch pot where it can get rootbound readily. A mixture of fine fir bark with some of medium size makes an ideal potting media with a light sprinkling of agricultural charcoal. (This can usually be found at most nurseries that have African violet supplies.) Good drainage is also essential, as in all potted plants, so be sure there is sufficient pottery shards or similiar material in the bottom of the pot.

Anyone can grow and enjoy the beautiful blooms of nobile-type dendrobiums by following the above simple rules. □

**Ben Hardy**, past president of the San Diego Orchid Society, has been collecting and growing orchids for many years. Mr. Yamamoto became acquainted with Ben a few years ago when he was in San Diego. At that time he asked Ben to be his representative in this area for the Yamamoto Nobile Dendrobiums.

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# Helen H. Chamlee

1907–1982

you felt that you knew her through her writing, you did, for she thought of her readers as her friends.

In recent years Helen was the botanical editor of *California Garden*. The San Diego Floral Association and the staff of *California Garden* will always remember Helen for sharing her pleasure in plants and her extensive botanical knowledge with us. †

by JAMES LAMASTER

In honor of Helen, friends and relatives toured her native plant garden, "Canyon Trails" one afternoon recently. Each one reflected on their personal memories and on the many times they had walked with Helen. We each remembered how varied were her comments about the plants: "I've never seen a sunny-side-up egg that could compare to the beauty of this matilija poppy, *Romneya coulteri*. If you want a yellow-flowering shrub, try one plant of our native *Fremontodendron californicum* (*Fremontia*)."

To Helen each plant was unique with its own individual characteristics.

Early one Saturday morning—spring 1971—six of us met Helen at the San Diego Museum of Natural History. She guided us to a soon-to-be-razed site. The whole purpose was to locate and save some of the fantastically beautiful chocolate bells, *Fritillaria biflora*. She pointed out the soil factors, light exposure, and location in reference to drainage, so we could try to duplicate their native environs. The bulb I took home bloomed and was admired for three seasons before I moved. The lesson was well learned and has been applied to many other plants—native and cultivars.

It was appropriate that this descendant of California's pioneering families should be an authority on local flora and be elected one of the twelve Fellows of the California Native Plant Society. †

by ANNE GALLOWAY

HELEN CHAMLEE's devotion to plants was reflected in her writings for *California Garden* magazine for almost twenty years, in her contributions to the San Diego Floral Association, and in her work as a staff member of the San Diego Museum of Natural History. Most of her writings appear under her former name, Helen Witham.

Every trail was an adventure, every plant a pleasure that Helen wanted to share with you. Her enthusiasm was catching. You realized, also, that you were listening to a woman who felt a sense of mission, who wanted to preserve and protect the plant life which she loved so much by passing on her knowledge of botany, ecology, and horticulture.

She preferred the nature trail to the classroom, but she was eager to teach wherever an audience, of one or a hundred, was ready to learn. Those she could not reach in person she reached by means of the written word. And on the page, the enthusiasm and the knowledge came through with equal clarity. If



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AT YOUR NURSERY

# MY FAVORITE PELARGONIUM

BILL GUNTHER

Photos by BILL GUNTHER

IF YOU WERE ASKED to choose your favorite between pelargoniums 'L'Elegante,' 'Madame Margot,' 'Duke of Edinburgh,' 'Sunset,' and *Pelargonium peltatum variegata*, what would your choice be?

Well, you have no choice. They all are the same pelargonium; five different names for the same plant! It is one of my favorite plants because it is more versatile than any plant I know. Sometimes it completely changes from one leaf shape, pattern, and size to another (which is how it got so many different names), and sometimes it will simultaneously produce several different types of leaves on different branches of the same plant.

The history of this variable plant is surprisingly well recorded. The species *Pelargonium peltatum* is

native to South Africa, from whence the "green-leafed type" form was brought to England in 1701. Cuttings were carried to the mainland of Europe, where it was propagated so extensively that soon it graced many outdoor gardens in southern Europe and indoor gardens in more northerly areas. Later, in 1861, in France, one plant of this species apparently became infected by a special virus. Some think it was the famous tulip virus, others think it was a combination of different viruses. Whatever it was, the plant reacted by reducing its leaf size, thickening its leaf texture, and imposing a variegated white rim around the outer edge of each leaf. This was not a mutation, only a response to a viral infection.

The Frenchman who first saw the changed

Twelve feet above the ground level, the variegated pelargonium 'L'Elegante' climbs amidst the leaves of a variegated yucca. The pelargonium reached this height without help from anyone.



plant knew nothing about this possibility, so he decided that this was some new kind of pelargonium. He named it 'L'Elegante,' and he vegetatively propagated it and distributed it. In 1866 this "new" plant was introduced and exhibited in England, and in 1877, it was introduced into the USA.

But the new plant refused to remain stable. Once in a while, one of these new plants would revert back to the original green form. Also, once in a while, the white leaf margin turned pink. Sometimes an entire leaf would be white, and/or of different shape and size. Some plants simultaneously exhibit many various sizes and shapes of leaves, some all green, some green and white, some green and pink. Ordinarily this plant remains compact in habit, but sometimes it trails into a hanging-basket form, and sometimes it will decide to become a climbing vine.

For the past fifteen years, one such many-faceted plant has grown beside the front entrance of my Del Mar, California home. There, over and over again, many visitors who see it consider it to be the highlight of the entire garden. When they ask permission to take a cutting, I assure them that the plant is overgrown (which is true) and that, yes, they should please take several cuttings to help prune it. Invariably, they are delighted to do so. And invariably, the several cuttings which they select are each from different leaf-form segments of the plant. Even though they can see that it is one plant with several different leaf forms, they really do not believe what they see, so they take a diversity of cuttings to be sure of having everything!

This unstable plant is a variety of *Pelargonium peltatum*. That species name is derived from the word peltate, which in botanic language refers to a leaf which is attached to its stalk toward the center of the leaf blade rather than at a point along its outer edge. Sure enough, every leaf of every form of *Pelargonium peltatum* is peltate; the common name for any peltate-leaved pelargonium is ivy-geranium or ivy-leaved pelargonium.

With reference to ivy-leaved pelargoniums, the *New York Botanical Garden Illustrated Encyclopedia of Horticulture* states that they "in favorable climates bloom practically throughout the year." Along the coastal strip of southern California, they do just that. The five-petaled blossoms are attractive because they exhibit dark pink veining radiating outward



All the leaves shown in this photo were picked from one single plant of the pelargonium 'L'Elegante', growing in Del Mar, California.

over a white or light pink base color.

In southern California, the most important requirements for this plant are a sunny location, good soil drainage, and water at reasonably frequent intervals. Any type of soil will do, and the plant is not fussy about the type of fertilizer used; in fact, it will live perfectly happily without ever being fertilized. Cuttings will root quickly either in water, or in moist sand or moist potting mix, with or without the use of a rooting hormone. This plant will serve well either as a potted plant or as a hanging-basket plant or as a ground cover or as a climbing vine. Neglected plants will grow slowly, but pampered will grow more rapidly than will any other type of pelargonium.

The genus *Pelargonium* is one of the eleven genera in the geranium family; thus it is acceptable to call any pelargonium a geranium, but it is not acceptable to call any member of the genus *Geranium*



This bottom view of two leaves shows the peltate leaf of *Pelargonium peltatum*, at left, with the petiole attached toward the center, as contrasted to the leaf of an ordinary pelargonium, right, where point of attachment is at leaf edge.

a pelargonium. It is easy to distinguish a member of the genus *Pelargonium* from a member of the genus *Geranium* because all five petals on a *Geranium* blossom are exactly equal in size and shape, while the two top petals of every blossom of the genus *Pelargonium* differ slightly in size, shape, and color from the remaining three petals. Most of the geraniums growing in our gardens are pelargoniums. Very few members of the Geranium Society grow any plants of the genus *Geranium*. In the big geranium show which is staged yearly in Balboa Park, San Diego, about 99.5 percent of the blossoms exhibited are of the genus *Pelargonium* rather than of the genus *Geranium*.

Among members of the Geranium Society, 'L'Elegante' is the most commonly used name for the plant which is featured by this article. If you have a friend in that society, he or she would most likely be glad to give you a cutting. Or, just possibly, your favorite nursery might have it in stock. If not, you can get it any Sunday afternoon from 1 to 4:00 p.m. at the Docent's plant sale at Quail Botanical Gardens, in Encinitas, California. □

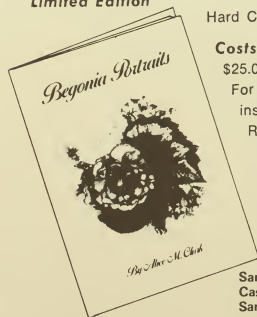
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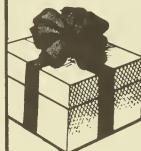
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# BOOK REVIEWS

Reviewed by **RUSSELL P. MACFALL**

*The New York Botanical Garden Illustrated Encyclopedia of Horticulture*, Volume 10, Ste-Zy, by Thomas H. Everett. New York, Garland Publishing Inc., 136 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016. Complete set: \$525 (\$52.50 each).

Completion of the Encyclopedia of Horticulture with this, the tenth volume, speaks for itself. As Shakespeare wrote, "Good wine needs no bush;" this exhaustive work needs no superlatives to mark the occasion, much as it merits them.

With its 3601 pages and perhaps as many illustrations, this must be the most complete work of its kind in any language. But exhaustiveness can be less than a virtue if it exhausts the reader. Everett's deceptively simple style tempers the scholarship behind these pages and invites the amateur as well as the scholar to consult and enjoy them.

The general articles, such as the ones on vegetable gardens, topiary work, and tree surgery in this volume, are phrased in a familiar essay style that makes them good reading as well as sound instruction, both for the days of planting and harvest as well as the off season.

Our Association is proud to have recognized these precious qualities from the beginning with Volume 1 and has enjoyed watching them bloom as the volumes came out over the past two years. They stand proudly on the shelves of our library.

Major articles on botanical subjects in Volume 10 cover syringa, the lilacs; taxus, the yews; thuja, the arbor vitae; tilia, the lindens, tillandsia, the club mosses; tulipa, the tulips; and, much to this reviewer's joy, taraxacum, the dandelion, that model of self reliance. Garden steps, watering, weeds, and trees in general are other major subjects discussed there. The volume also includes an index to all the color plates.

Ancient people used to crown their heroes with laurel. How about a wreath for Thomas Everett! □

ALL BOOKS REVIEWED ARE AVAILABLE  
FOR PERUSAL IN THE LIBRARY OF THE  
SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION—  
BALBOA PARK.

Gar-den-ing (gard'ning), *n.* the art of killing weeds and bugs to grow flowers and crops for animals and birds to eat, by Henry Beard and Roy McKie. Workman Publishing, New York, 1982, 95 pages, paperback.

As is obvious from the title, this treats its subject lightly, with entries alphabetical and something less than hysterically funny, and appropriate sketches. As a sample this one: "Beech: Nurserymen's technical term for either: 1. A very difficult landscaping job or 2., A woman supervising such a job."

*The Color Dictionary of Flowers and Plants for Home and Garden*, by Roy Hay and Patrick M. Syngé. Crown Publishers, New York, 1975, 854 pages.

Two thousand color plates of plants and shrubs make this dictionary an impressive, perhaps unique, handbook for the gardener. The bulk of the paperback book is taken up with the plates, six flower photographs to the page, with the latter section an alphabetical description of each featured species, together with brief remarks about preferential growing conditions, etc.

The dictionary is an offshoot of the Royal Horticultural Society's exhaustive *Dictionary of Gardening*, and has been prepared by two widely known British authorities. Roy Hay is gardening correspondent for the *London Times*, and Patrick Syngé has

been for many years the editor for the Royal Horticultural Society and also written extensively on his own account. The Society's president says in his foreword that the Society sponsors only books "which they are confident will be of outstanding quality," and he testifies that this meets the test.

The dictionary is grouped into alpine and rock garden, annual and biennial, greenhouse and house, hardy bulbs, and perennial plants, as well as trees and shrubs, divided into climbers and conifers, a total of 2048 species. Stout fellows, those British gardening cousins of ours.

*The Green Thumb Book of Fruit and Vegetable Gardening*, by George Abraham. Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Clibbs, N.J., 1970, 355 pages.

Most books on gardening and botanical subjects generally wear a more or less textbook dress, but this one breaks with that tradition to be frankly folksy now and then. Perhaps the fact that its author is a newspaper columnist and television gardener has

something to do with his nonconformist attitude.

The book has taken its own time to reach this reviewer, but it is well worth recommending. In the first place, it is readable; in the second it is reasonably comprehensive, and in the third it is well organized. Abraham ranges from fruit to nuts to vegetables and now and then throws in a few recipes for the product. He goes into such digressions as what became of some of the favorite apple varieties of our childhood, and how hybrid species are created, and even how to make your own insecticide, such as hot pepper spray. The biblical Abraham led his tribe toward the promised land, and this Abraham points the way to another land of plenty.

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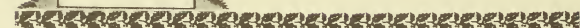
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# NOW IS THE TIME

compiled by PENNY BUNKER



A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES

## BEGONIAS MARGARET LEE

Now is the time—

- to clean up plants, removing all dead leaves and wood.
- to give a top dressing of your favorite mulch.
- to water only as needed; to keep planting medium moist, but NOT wet; it can be dry during November and December months.
- to spray for mildew control.
- to continue feeding lightly.
- to protect potted plants from heavy rains that can wash out soil and expose the roots.
- to be vigilant for insects, spray for mealybugs and other pests.
- to let tubers die back, put aside and let rest—sprinkle occasionally.

## BONSAI DR. HERBERT MARKOWITZ

Now is the time—

- to cut down watering, but watch dormant trees. They need more water, but keep only moist, NOT wet. Do not water trees in freezing zones.
- to prune black pines by cutting the candles about half length.
- to remove any leaves or fruits from deciduous trees.
- to keep deciduous trees protected from sudden changes of temperature.
- to not transplant trees.
- to consider grafting conifers.

## BROMELIADS LINDA PRELL

Now is the time—

- to withhold fertilizer so the plants may harden off for winter.
- to stop watering during cold wet weather.
- to leave offshoots on the parent plant—they winter over better this way.
- to protect plants from exposure to the elements: frost, hail, and strong winds can do irreparable damage.
- to bait for snails and slugs that thrive during the rainy season.

## CACTI & SUCCULENTS RICHARD LATIMER

Now is the time—

- to water, if no rains, those plants that need it.
- to protect frost-tender succulents; such as jungle cacti, Caribbean cacti, East African succulents, and the tender Madagascar succulents. Keep on the dry side so they can better tolerate the cold.
- to remember to shelter those succulents that are intolerant of large amounts of rain or any moisture at this time of year.
- to be vigilant for snails and slugs, scale, or mealybugs.
- to know that haworthias drop their roots this time of year.

## CAMELLIAS SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Now is the time—

- to keep plants clean. Pick up all fallen blooms and petals to prevent possible infestation of petal blight.
- to feed camellias lightly with a 2-10-10 fertilizer for better and larger blooms.
- to apply gibberellic acid to a few buds once a week. (Essential if you intend to enter the show in the spring.)
- to select new plants while in bloom.
- to maintain high humidity. Do not allow to dry out; mist only in late afternoons on dry hot days to keep from burning leaves.
- to maintain a regular spray program, especially against looper worms.

## DAHLIAS ABE JANZEN

Now is the time—

- to allow plants to go dormant by withholding water and fertilizer.
- to cut old stalks that are brown and dead to about 12 inches from ground.
- to leave tubers in the ground to harden off unless rains are heavy and drainage poor, then lift the clumps.
- to allow the clumps to dry before placing in storage.



- to store in vermiculite or other medium in a protected area.
- to tag each tuber for identification as you tuck away.
- to apply soil sulphur to any cuts made. If dividing, be sure to leave one "eye" in each division.

#### EPIPHYLLUMS (Orchid Cactus) FRANK GRANATOWSKI

Now is the time—

- to withhold fertilizers, especially those containing nitrogen, allowing the plant to become semi-dormant.
- to protect plants from exposure to the elements. Frost, hail, and strong winds can cause irreparable damage. Overexposure to harsh winter sunlight can be as detrimental as exposure to the hot summer sun.
- to transplant into larger containers those plants that are not expected to bloom next spring.
- to check the apple (seed pods). Ripened apples may be picked, but do not rush this procedure. Germination of the seeds will be vastly improved when the apple has become fully matured.
- to take advantage of winter rains, even prolonged rains will have no harmful effect on epiphyllum hybrids that are planted in good porous soil—they tend to leach the soil of accumulated salts. Collection of rain water for future use is strongly advised. Store in covered opaque containers to prevent mosquito larva and buildup of algae.
- to maintain good grooming of plants. Prune out dead, unsightly, and non-productive branches to conserve the plant's energy. Keep containers free of debris, and bait for slugs and snails. A few granules of Slugetta placed in the base of the container has proved to be an effective control and leaves little or no unsightly residue.

#### FERNS RAY SODOMKA

Now is the time—

- to clean out plants, clear out debris, weeds, oxalis from pots.
- to be alert for insects—slugs and snails are very active.
- to water if it does not rain. Check any plants not reached by rains.
- to check containers to ensure planting mix has not completely broken down.
- to fertilize with a more diluted mixture once more before rest period—before the first of December.
- to be alert for dry hot winds; do not allow plants to dry out, keep them moist.
- to plant spore, keep in a warm area.

#### FUCHSIAS WILLIAM SELBY

Now is the time—

- to clean up plants; remove dead leaves and other debris from pots, baskets, and around ground plants.
- to prune, if living in a frost-free area. Cuttings may be taken from good tip ends.
- to water and feed plants regularly; even in cool weather

- the plants still need some food and water.
- to protect from heavy rains if they arrive.
- to watch for insects in warmer areas.
- to protect from frost and cold winds in areas where required.

#### GERANIUMS CAROL ROLLER

Now is the time—

- to water less often. Each watering should moisten the entire soil ball. Excess water should escape through the drainage holes.
- to continue feeding a balanced fertilizer dissolved in water; using it at half the recommended strength every 4th or 5th watering or as often as needed to keep the plant growing well.
- to prune any plants which have not been cut back. Leave some green leaves on each stem being cut back. Prune again in 4 to 6 weeks to bring lanky plants into shape.
- to make cuttings from the prunings. Shelter the cuttings from extreme weather conditions.
- to tip pinch plants which were pruned early in the fall.
- to continue pest and disease control using products according to the manufacturer's directions.
- to give temporary shelter from freezing if temperatures fall below 30° F.
- to rotate plants regularly for symmetrical shape.

#### IRIS SAN DIEGO-IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY

Now is the time—

- to make final plantings of bearded types, spurias, Louisianas, and Siberians.
- to move and replant Pacific Coast natives in late December. Be sure the little white roots are showing before moving. Water well until they are established.
- to clean beds of dead leaves and weeds; aphids winter-over in debris filled beds.
- to control aphids. Spray or give a light feeding of a systemic fertilizer which gets rid of all sucking plant pests.
- to feed tall-bearded a balanced organic-type food. Give Japanese and the Louisianas an acid-type (camellia food is convenient).
- to plant the bulbs of Dutch, English, and Spanish for spring blooms.
- to water spurias regularly until well established.
- to set up a good watering program. Louisianas and Japanese like a WET swamp-like condition. Spurias and the beardless like it damp, but not swampy. Bearded need alternate soaking and drying to force growth.

#### ORCHIDS CHARLIE FOUQUETTE

Now is the time—

- to be sure to repot plants that have finished blooming.
- to check all plants for mix breakdown and renew.

- to check for snails and spread proper bait.
- to clean off greenhouse glass to allow more light during the days with shorter daylight hours.
- to feed low nitrogen (10-30-20) fertilizer to cymbidiums.
- to continue a light feeding on cypripediums and phals. Keep them moist.
- to feed balanced 18-18-18 to cattleyas showing continued growth through root-tips and leaves.
- to stake new spikes as they appear.
- to clean up debris, remove old leaves, old phal spikes and cattleya sheaths, etc.—all are hiding places for snails.
- to spray or mist variegata orchids in the morning to be dry by nightfall.

## ROSES BRIAN DONN

Now is the time—

- to start slacking off on water early in November, so as to avoid spurts of new growth this late in year.
- to start dormant spraying in December even before pruning.
- to start some pruning after Christmas.
- to dormant spray several times from late December and late January.
- to visit garden centers to purchase bare-root plants. The season may begin in late December.
- to clean plant areas as the bush drops its leaves; destroy all old leaves and twiggy branches.

## VEGETABLES GEORGE JAMES

Now is the time—

- to plant, for a second planting or if not planted already, plants of broccoli, celery, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, lettuce, and spinach.
- to keep in mind that all kinds of seeds will germinate slowly and poorly during cold, short days, and might be lost by decay if the soil becomes too wet from rain.
- to plan to plant roots of artichokes, rhubarb, and asparagus and bare-root plants of cane berries, strawberries, grapes, and deciduous fruit trees after the holidays. Prepare the soil for these as early as possible by mixing in organic matter and if the soil is clay or adobe, use some gypsum. Organic matter should be in small pieces so that it will mix well with the soil and decay quicker.


## GREEN THUMB PENNY BUNKER

Now is the time—

- to feed birds-of-paradise. Cut out dead growth from clumps to improve appearance.
- to cut mums to within a few inches of the ground after blooming.
- to set out winter-spring type annuals for continued garden color.
- to plant bulbs for spring blooms; tulips and hyacinths

- after Thanksgiving—be sure they have been refrigerated 4 to 6 weeks before planting in mild climates.
- to apply dormant spray in December to begin the control of pests and disease for the next year.
- to prune and shape holiday greens by using the holly and pyracantha prunings for Christmas decorations.
- to prepare and enrich your soil, preparing now for the bare-root plantings of roses, trees, etc.
- to select and plant ornamentals to give the roots time to develop before spring growth starts.

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## CORRECTION

In Sep-Oct 1982 issue, page 143,  
 "Akiko" Bourland is correct, not  
 Akilo. We regret the typographical  
 error.

BACK COVER:  
 Drawing by Joyce Quade





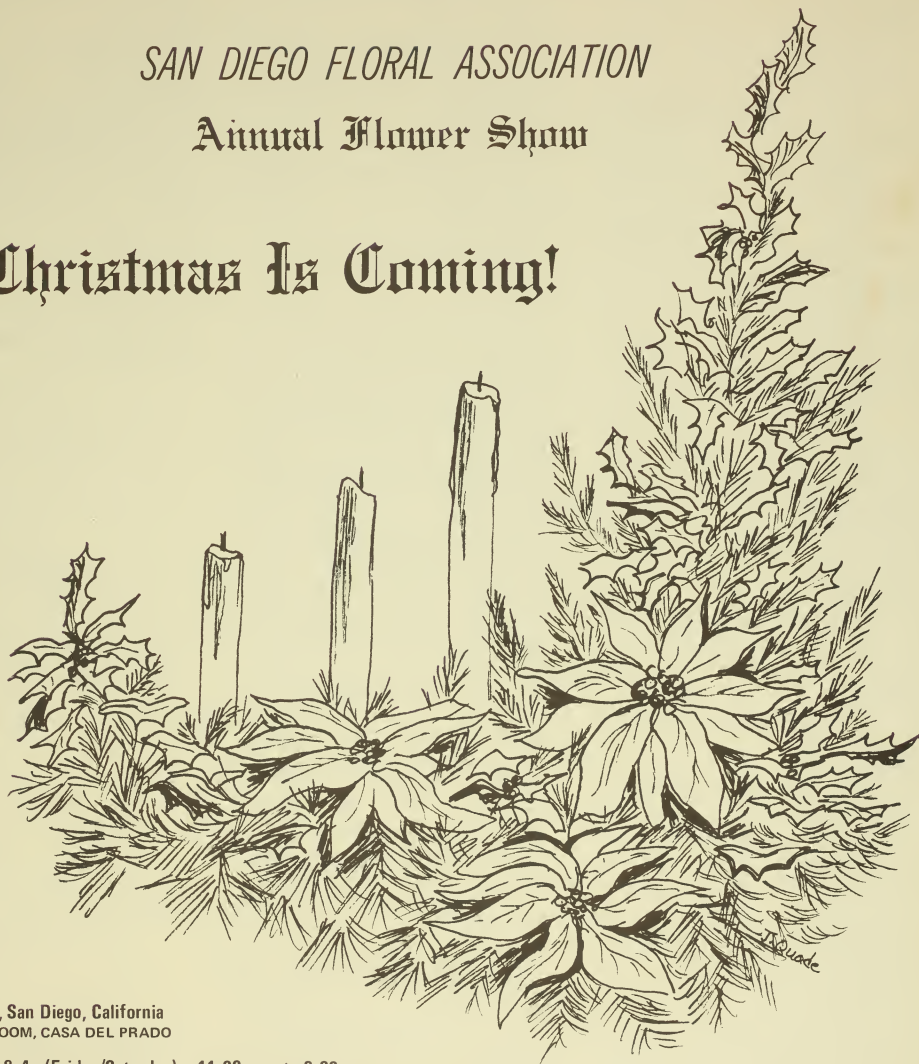
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